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# ***Molecular Cloning***

**A LABORATORY MANUAL**  
**SECOND EDITION**

**J. Sambrook**

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER

**E.F. Fritsch**

GENETICS INSTITUTE

**T. Maniatis**

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



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*Hybridization solution for nylon membranes*

6× SSC (or 6× SSPE)

0.5% SDS

100 µg/ml denatured, fragmented salmon sperm DNA

50% formamide (if hybridization is to be carried out at 42°C)

6. Incubate the bag submerged in a water bath set at the appropriate temperature for the required period of hybridization.
7. Wearing gloves, remove the bag from the water bath and immediately cut off one corner. Pour out the hybridization solution into a container suitable for disposal, and then cut the bag along the length of three sides. Remove the filter and immediately submerge it in a tray containing several hundred milliliters of 2× SSC and 0.5% SDS at room temperature.  
**Important:** Do not allow the filter to dry out at any stage during the washing procedure.
8. After 5 minutes, transfer the filter to a fresh tray containing several hundred milliliters of 2× SSC and 0.1% SDS and incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature with occasional gentle agitation.  
If short oligonucleotides are used as probes, washing should be carried out only for brief periods (1–2 minutes) at the appropriate temperature. For a discussion of the stability of hybrids involving oligonucleotides, see Chapter 11.
9. Transfer the filter to a flat-bottom plastic box containing several hundred milliliters of fresh 0.1× SSC and 0.5% SDS. Incubate the filter for 30 minutes to 1 hour at 37°C with gentle agitation.
10. Replace the solution with fresh 0.1× SSC and 0.5% SDS, and transfer the box to a water bath set at 68°C for an equal period of time. Monitor the amount of radioactivity on the filter using a hand-held minimonitor. The parts of the filter that do not contain DNA should not emit a detectable signal. You should not expect to pick up a signal on the minimonitor from filters containing mammalian DNA that has been hybridized to single-copy probes.
11. Briefly wash the filter with 0.1× SSC at room temperature. Remove most of the liquid from the filter by placing it on a pad of paper towels.
12. Place the damp filter on a sheet of Saran Wrap. Apply adhesive dot labels marked with radioactive ink to several asymmetric locations on the Saran Wrap. These markers serve to align the autoradiograph with the filter. Cover the labels with Scotch Tape. This prevents contamination of the film holder or intensifying screen with the radioactive ink.

Radioactive ink is made by mixing a small amount of  $^{32}\text{P}$  with waterproof black drawing ink. We find it convenient to make the ink in three grades: very hot